

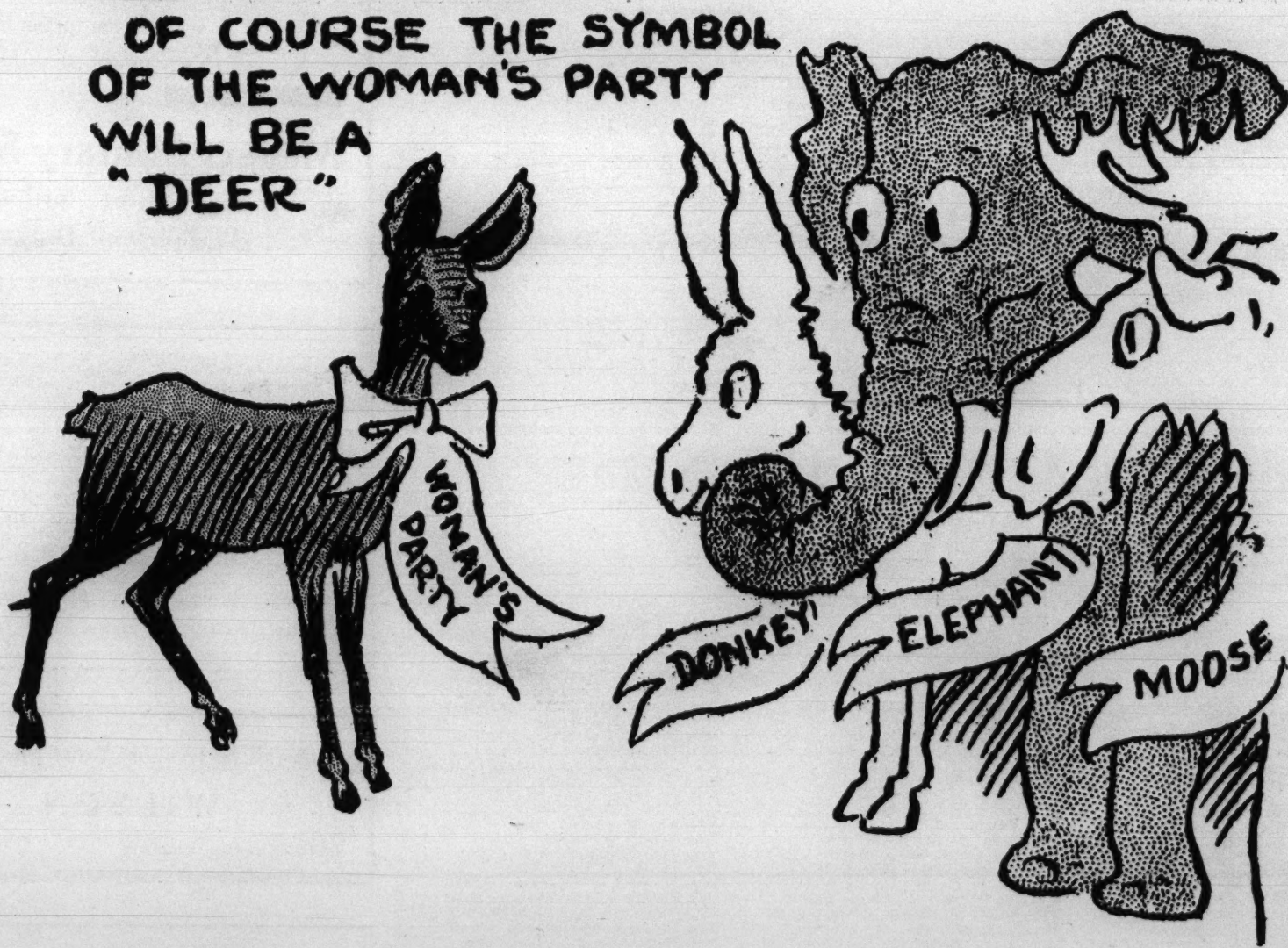
The Suffragist

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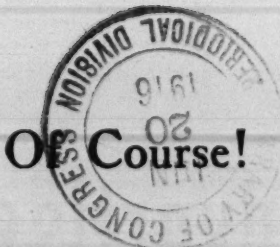
WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JUNE 17, 1916

A NEW RECRUIT TO THE
ANIMAL KINGDOM
OF COURSE THE SYMBOL
OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY
WILL BE A
"DEER"



McCutcheon, in the Chicago Tribune, June 8, 1916



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OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.
MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.
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The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
Lafayette, Square, Washington, D. C.

JUNE 17, 1916

Notes of the Week

Democratic Convention Rejects Federal Suffrage Plank

THE resolutions committee of the Democratic convention on Friday of this week by a vote of 20 to 25 adopted an equal suffrage plank in its platform. The plank reads:

"We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the states, upon the same terms as to men."

A suffrage plank drafted by Secretary of the Navy Daniels calling for federal action, was rejected by the resolutions committee of the Democratic convention on Thursday, after several hours' debate, by a vote of 20 to 22. The plank read:

"The Constitution provides that when any considerable number of people desire to have an issue referred to the people, the Congress may submit the constitutional amendment to the legislatures of the separate states for ratification.

"Now that there are more than four million woman voters in the country, and the issue has been ratified by the legislative action of twelve separate states, and as there is a recognized demand for equal suffrage among a large number of citizens, we favor the passage by the Congress of a federal amendment to the Constitution, granting the right of suffrage to women, in order that the separate states may, by legislative act, decide whether or not they wish such amendment adopted."

Suffragists of the country are indignant at the treatment accorded Secretary Daniels' plank and consider the one adopted entirely unsatisfactory.

Senator Borah Interprets Republican Suffrage Plank

SENATOR Borah, of Idaho, has issued a statement in regard to the suffrage plank in the Republican platform. The statement reads as follows:

"The suffrage plank of the Republican platform is an unqualified indorsement of woman suffrage. It unmistakably favors the extension of suffrage to women, and favors it as a matter of justice. This is not subject to possible ambiguity. The only question left open is that of the method of securing it. The plank recognizes the right of each state to settle the question for itself, but it does not declare against the taking away of that right. It was my view at the time of the adoption of the amendment in committee, and is still my view, that upon the question of the federal amendment the plank was silent and neither rejected it nor indorsed it.

(Signed) William E. Borah."

Thousands of Suffragists Form Lane to St. Louis Convention Hall

A SILENT plea to the delegates and alternates at the Democratic national convention in St. Louis was made last Wednesday by several thousand advocates of woman suffrage, who banked themselves on either side of Locust street, from Twelfth street to Jefferson avenue. Through the long lane of silent women decked in the suffrage colors, the delegates made their way to the Coliseum. Not a word was spoken. Not a delegate was buttonholed, and yet suffragists are satisfied that their demonstration was one of the most effective ever undertaken.

Several thousand men and women stopped on their way to the Coliseum to view the tableau on the steps of the old Art Museum at Nineteenth and Locust streets, which ended the demonstration.

Resolution for Woman Suffrage in the District of Columbia Defeated

A LIVELY discussion of the woman suffrage question was precipitated at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the national capital on the eve of the Democratic convention, when a resolution calling upon District delegates to the convention to try to have a plank inserted in the Democratic platform in favor of suffrage for the District of Columbia was introduced.

Miss Mary O'Toole, the only woman member of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, took exception to the form of the resolution which was offered.

"If you men want to get the vote in the District," she said, "you had better word that resolution so as to include votes for the women of the District, for you never will be able to get any favorable action by Congress until you do. Not only the women of the District, but the 4,000,000 voting women in the United States will do all in their power to help win equal suffrage for the District, but they will never support a measure that discriminates against the women as your resolution proposes."

The vote taken on the resolution, however, was in favor of its being submitted in its original form.

Suffrage a National Issue

NO further evidence that equal suffrage is the greatest issue before the country today can be produced than the fact that at the Chicago and St. Louis conventions it aroused more interest and more speculation among delegates and visitors than any other question considered in the formation of the party platforms.

Suffragists Presented with Box at Democratic Convention

SENATOR THOMAS TAGGART, of Indiana, presented the Congressional Union with a box at the St. Louis Democratic convention this week.

"America First"

AFTER the great demonstration held in Washington on June 14, the crowds were addressed by President Wilson at an open air meeting on the Monument grounds, the subject of the President's address being, "America First."

"First in what?" we ask. In national suffrage of course. It would indeed be a disgrace if any other nation of the world were to enfranchise its women before America.

"Preparedness"

IN a great "Preparedness" parade held in the national capital on Flag Day, more than two thousand women actively participated in the demonstration.

A striking banner was displayed on an automobile bearing Congressional Union colors during the parade. The banner read; "Be prepared. If you care about ninety-one electoral votes, consider us. Woman's Party, Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage."

It seems strange that while women are not allowed a voice in the decision of any great national issue, they are invariably expected to show enthusiasm for that issue.

Ask Higher Wages for German Women in Mines

MANY women in the German mining and smelting industries are now working twelve hours daily according to the president of the Hirschdunker labor union, which is holding its annual convention in Berlin. The president said, further, that some soldiers had asked to be employed only on night shifts, so that they might have the day for the care of their households and their children.

The speaker declared with emphasis that the work of women when tending machines was fully equal to that of men; but the wages were from 20 to 40 per cent lower.

Resolutions were adopted demanding wages for women in the work equal to that of men; condemning unlimited work hours for women, and demanding the restoration of all ante-bellum restrictions immediately peace is declared.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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What Women Voters Want

WOMEN voters are asking for the immediate passage of a federal suffrage amendment enfranchising women throughout the nation.

They are not interested in endorsements of the principle of suffrage. They have the suffrage; and endorsements of what they have already are of small value to them. They want suffrage extended, not endorsed,—so that enfranchised women may not be subject to disfranchisement outside of their own state boundaries.

They want to see women nationally enfranchised so that the influence of women over Congress may equal the influence of men. National laws are unfair to women and always will be while women are only locally enfranchised.

Moreover, women voters are practically politicians, trained in the use of their voting power. They know how futile is the endorsement of abstractions by a political party. They want action. The first step toward the adoption of a national suffrage amendment is its passage through Congress and reference to the state legislatures.

Women voters would rather have that action without endorsement than all the endorsement in the world without action.

Politicians, who necessarily have the wishes of women voters to consider, will doubtless heed their serious request for the political freedom of women throughout the United States at this moment when a choice between leaders of the political parties controlling Congress for the next four years may be decided by the twelve states in which women are a political factor.

Suffrage in the Republican Platform

ALREADY members of the Republican committee on resolutions which drafted the suffrage plank in the Republican platform, have made haste to say that it in no way declares against the federal suffrage amendment.

Senator Sutherland stated on June 8 that the plank, while recognizing the right of the state to settle the question of suffrage for itself did not declare against the right of the nation to settle it also.

Senator Borah, another member of the committee, publicly stated that the suffrage plank of the Republican platform was an unqualified endorsement of woman suffrage. "The plank recognizes the right of each state to settle the question for itself, but it does not declare against the taking away of that right. It was my view at the time of the adoption of the plank in committee," writes Senator Borah, "and it is still my view that upon the question of the federal amendment the plank was silent, neither rejecting it nor endorsing it."

Representatives Mondell, author of the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the House, declares that the right of the states to settle the question of suffrage certainly includes their collective right to amend the constitution of the United States by consent of three-fourths of the state legislatures.

Fortunately, the law is on the side of national woman suffrage. Since it is permissible to amend

the Constitution so as to prohibit disfranchisement because of sex, and since a growing and organized group of women voters are asking for the passage of such an amendment, the time for academic debate over the question of national action upon the suffrage problem is over.

Suffrage First

INEZ Milholland Boissevain, in an eloquent speech at the suffrage luncheon during the Woman's Party Convention in Chicago, sounded the keynote of the suffrage movement of today.

"Do not let anybody convince you," she said, with a fervent earnestness, "that there is any more important issue in the country today than votes for women, and votes for women right away!"

"There are people who honestly believe—honestly believe—and they are not only Democrats—that there are more important issues before the country than suffrage, and that it would be very becoming on our part to say nothing more of the matter, to retire at this time and to take the crumbs from the table—if there are any. Now I do not know what you feel about such a point of view, whether it finds sympathy among you,—but it makes me mad!"

"Have women no part in world issues? Have we no brains? Have we no heart? Have we no capacity for suffering? Have we no needs? Have we no hopes? To believe that we have no part in the determination of national events is to believe that women are not human beings.

"Now there are people who believe that women are not human beings. There are Turks, infidels, the House of Lords in England—oh yes, there is a record of that decision of the House of Lords in 1906. Women are not human beings! The organized armies of the world, the armies of the nations who believe in the organization of women in war time for physical needs, do not believe that they are human beings; nor do the Elihu Roots, nor does the New York Times! But I believe, and every woman of spirit and independence believes, that women are human beings with a definite part to play in the shaping of human events, and that any attempt at reconstruction of the world after this war is ended is inadequate and abortive without their help. We must make the rulers of the nations feel that to attempt a reconstruction without the cooperation of women is not to be tolerated. We must say, 'Women first.' You men alone have not made the world so much to our liking that we can entrust you with its remaking. We see under your handling too much poverty, too much war, too much exhaustion, too many blasted lives, too little hope, too little joy, too few happy children. So that when the period of reconstruction arrives, together we will establish, will shape the world, or that world will not be shaped.

"If the country is to go to war, or if the country is to remain at peace, women must vote. If the sons of the women of the country are to be dedicated to military service, or to civic service in peaceful action, the women must vote. If we are to embark upon a foreign policy, or a domestic policy, the women must vote. All these things concern them and concern them deeply. There is no other question so important.

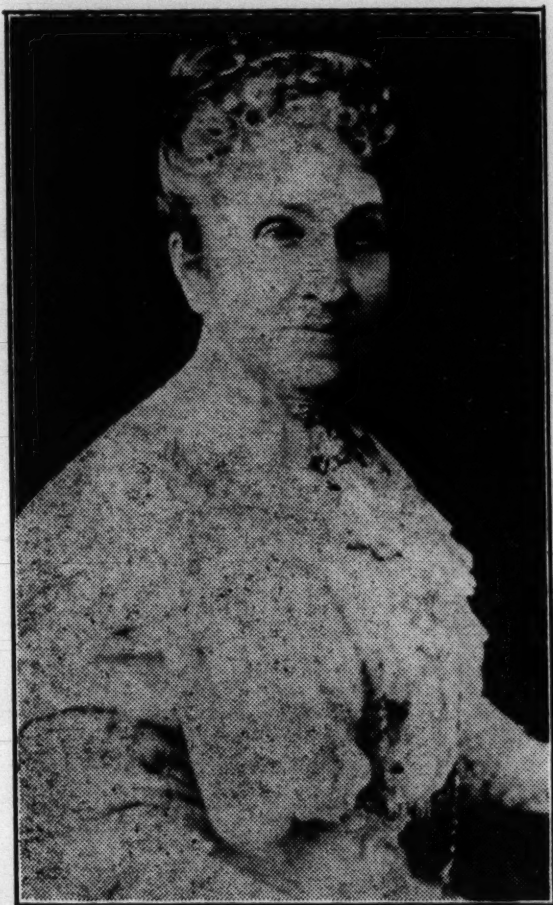
"Insist upon your rights now and do not be put off!"

Closing Sessions of the Woman's Party Convention

THE convention of the Woman's Party, organized to mass the votes of women in twelve suffrage states in support of the federal suffrage amendment at the next presidential election, continued its sessions in Chicago on June 6 and 7. Crowds were turned away from the evening meeting on June 6 and from the "Suffrage First" luncheon held in the Auditorium Hotel the following day.

The speeches throughout the convention were of a high order of eloquence; and the "iron-banded" determination of the women, as a western woman called it, to use their political power for the establishment of equal suffrage throughout the United States, made a deep impression, it was easy to see, upon the delegates of the Progressive and Republican parties gathered in Chicago from all parts of the country.

A campaign fund of half a million dollars was pledged on June 6 for the suffrage campaign in the west next summer, and over ten thousand dollars was raised for the same purpose on the following day at the luncheon.



Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, California
First Vice-Chairman Woman's Party

Never before has the world seen a gathering of women, armed with political power, come together for the purpose of holding themselves aloof from all parties until they shall establish the national enfranchisement of their sex.

THE evening session of the Woman's Party Convention opened at eight o'clock in the Blackstone Theatre. Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the Woman's Party, presided. Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, of California, presented a report of the platform committee, of which she was chairman.

"The National Woman's Party," said Mrs. Mackrille, "stands for the passage of an amendment to the United States Constitution, known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the right of suffrage to women:—

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely,

"Article — Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.



Miss Anne Martin, Nevada
Chairman Woman's Party

"Section 2. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

"The National Woman's Party, convinced that the enfranchisement of women is the paramount issue, pledges itself to use its united vote to secure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, irrespective of the interests of any national political party; and pledges its unceasing opposition to all who oppose this amendment."

The report was signed by Ida Finney Mackrille, California, chairman, Mrs. Alice Park, California, and Mrs. John B. Bensley, Illinois. The motion to accept it received a shower of seconds from all parts of the house, and was unanimously passed amid tremendous applause and cheers.

At the meeting noted representatives of all the political parties were present, chosen officially by their party leaders to address the Woman's Convention. "These representatives," said Miss Martin in introducing them, "will address us upon this subject:—The claim of the different national political parties to the support of the women voters. We wish to make it clear that they are not going to speak to us on the subject of what women can do for the political parties, but what the political parties will do for the women voters, in return for the women voters' support."

Mr. Edward Polling, speaking for Prohibition party, reminded the convention that his party was the first to espouse the principle of woman suffrage, declaring in its platform of 1872 for the enfranchisement of "the mothers of men."

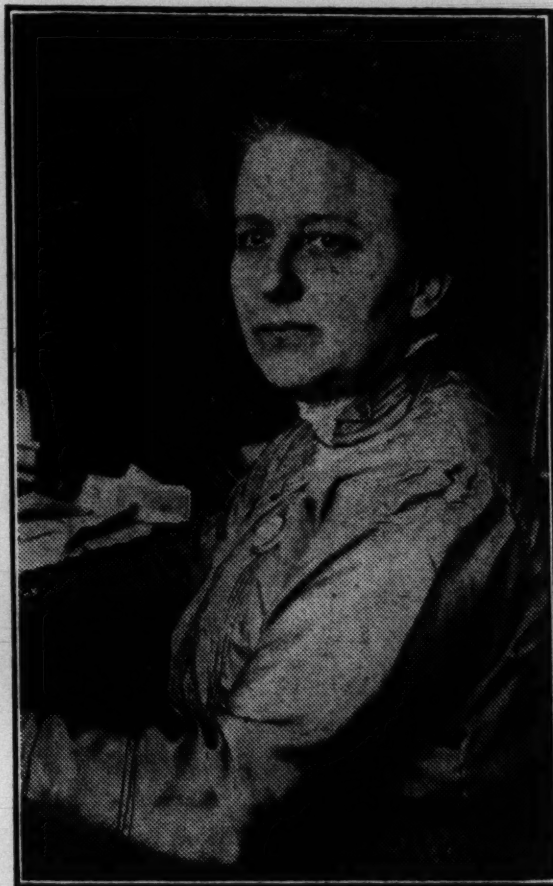
"As I stand in your presence," Mr. Polling concluded, "I count it joy to tell you frankly that we are your enthusiastic suitors."

Mr. Allen Benson followed as the representative of the Socialist party.

"We in the Socialist party," Mr. Benson said, "and we say it without offense to members of other parties,—we have in the Socialist party no department of promises. Our first consideration is not the getting of votes. Our first consideration is to spread abroad throughout this land an understanding of the philosophy of socialism, as we know it. * * * If no woman in the United States votes the socialist ticket, every man in Congress elected on the socialist ticket will vote for the suffrage bill in Congress, no matter if he is the only man that votes for it."

The Republican party was then represented by Hon. C. S. Osborn, formerly governor of Michigan, and Mr. John Hays Hammond.

"I wish to confess," said Mr. Osborn, in a delightful speech, "that I am almost frightened to death here, and if you could only get the Republican party as badly frightened as I am, you would get anything from them. * * * If I had Tomorrow in my hands, or had this week control of the national Re-



Judge Mary M. Bartelme, Illinois
Second Vice-Chairman Woman's Party

publican convention here assembled, it would have as a plank in its platform the Susan B. Anthony amendment. I do not know whether it will or not, but if it is brave it will; if it is sensible it will; if it has a bit of political sense left—and sometimes I doubt it—it will give you all that you need; and you do need the Republican party and the Republican party does need you."

"I have never entertained the slightest doubt," said Mr. Hammond, "as to the ultimate triumph of justice and the rights of the women of the world as citizens. Progress has been too slow. Within late years realization is becoming wide-spread not only of the justice of the movement, but of its expediency; and the man is totally blind who cannot see the inevitable trend of public opinion and foresee its ultimate attainment."

"More particularly I urge upon you today to identify your interests with those of the Republican party. The cause of equal suffrage, the cause of America as a great and powerful nation, is bound up in the fortunes of the Republican party," said Mr. Hammond, loyally.

The Democratic party was represented by the Honorable Dudley Field Malone, collector of the Port of New York. Mr. Malone in an ardent and eloquent speech solicited the support of the women for the Democratic party on the basis of its record in Congress on other issues than the suffrage issue.

"All the reasons that are given as to why women should not vote are so absurd," Mr. Malone said, "that they shall have no discussion from me."

"Tell that to the President," sang out the audience.

Gifford Pinchot and Victor Murdock were the distinguished representatives from the Progressive party to present the claims of their party upon the consideration of women.

"We first," said Mr. Pinchot, "among the great political parties with a chance to win, made human welfare a political issue."

"There are tens of thousands of Democrats in this country," Mr. Murdock said, in a rousing speech, "who are for suffrage, and there are tens of thousands of Democrats who are not. There are tens of thousands of Republicans who are for suffrage, and here are tens of thousands of Republicans who are not. But there is no Progressive in this whole progressive land; no, there is not one Progressive who is not for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, flat footed and whole hearted."

At the conclusion of Mr. Murdock's address, Miss Martin said: "It has been appointed today that two representatives speak for the Republican party and two for the Progressive party. We thought it

lars for the suffrage campaign next November, the whole house rose with a great shout of triumph and joy. The theatre was a sea of waving purple, white and gold banners; and it was some minutes before the business of the evening could be resumed and concluded.

Miss Mabel Vernon, chairman of the committee on hearings before the Republican, Democratic and Progressive conventions, then presented her report.

"It is recommended," Miss Vernon read, "that a committee of women representing the National Woman's Party, shall appear before the resolutions committee of the Republican, Democratic and Progressive conventions, and present to them the *need of immediate action by the present Congress* on the national woman suffrage amendment."

"It is recommended that this body instruct its representatives appearing before the Republican and Progressive conventions to impress upon the members of their party in Congress, although they do not form the responsible majority party, the necessity of doing all in their power to further the passage of an amendment to the United States Constitution, enfranchising women."

"It is recommended that this body instruct its

due the launching of this great new Woman's Party," said Mrs. Ascoug. "She has been a tireless leader. She has given her life to this work, and she has inspired in all of us not only enthusiasm and loyalty but a deep personal devotion; and I feel at this moment it is most fitting that we should greet and pay a tribute, so richly deserved, to our beloved leader, Alice Paul."

The president requested Miss Paul to come to the platform; but she was not to be found. Three cheers and a rising vote of thanks were given Miss Paul in her absence.

Mrs. Garnett then announced the names of the women appointed to speak before the Republican convention,—Miss Anne Martin, as presiding officer, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Kansas; Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada; and Mrs. Sara Bard Field, California.

The Woman's Party representatives to go before the Progressive convention were Miss Anne Martin, presiding officer; Mrs. Wallace Williams, Washington; Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson, California, and Mrs. A. K. Davis, Colorado.

The members to go before the Democratic convention in St. Louis were, Miss Anne Martin, presiding



Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada, Secretary of the Woman's Party
Addressing an Open-Air Meeting in Chicago

fair that two representatives should appear for the Democratic party. We are going to call upon Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, as a Democrat."

Mrs. Blatch in a magnificent address, which lifted the meeting to a great height, declared that women were for no party until all women were enfranchised; and would unite their political power against any party which, when dominant, had refused favorable action on the national enfranchisement of women.

"I stand ready," said Mrs. Blatch, "to get a group of women about me who will go forth through the suffrage states with this one thought in our minds. We will deliver against the party that blocks the progress of women, five hundred thousand votes."

"Mrs. Blatch, with her power and influence," said Mrs. Belmont, tersely, after the applause following Mrs. Blatch's speech had died down, "has pledged herself, with your assistance, to raise at least five hundred thousand votes against the party that opposes the recognition of the women of this country. I only wish to say that I have pledged myself to raise five hundred thousand dollars to assist in the work which she has undertaken."

At this magnificent pledge of half a million dol-

representatives appearing before the Democratic convention to point out the responsibility of the Democratic party, and to urge upon the convention the necessity of using all the power of the Democratic majority in Congress in order that the Susan B. Anthony amendment may be passed in the present session.

"The committee further recommends that the names of the representatives of the Woman's Party Convention who shall appear before the resolutions committee of the several political conventions, shall be presented to this convention by a nominating committee of three members to be appointed by the chairman."

This report was accepted. The chairman appointed Mrs. Louise Garnett, Utah, Mrs. Mary Therkelsen, Oregon, and Mrs. Alice Park, California, a committee to select representatives of the party to appear before the resolutions committee of the three conventions.

Mrs. W. D. Ascoug, Connecticut delegate, spoke from the floor, expressing the desire of the convention that the chairman of the Congressional Union, Miss Alice Paul, come to the platform.

"It is to her clear vision, to her genius, that is

officer; Miss Maud Younger, California, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Delaware. The report was accepted.

THE "Suffrage First" luncheon in the Auditorium Hotel on Wednesday was crowded and brilliant.

Tickets for the luncheon were sold out a week in advance of the convention and hundreds of applicants had to be refused. On Tuesday and Wednesday, tickets of admission were sold, and every inch of space was occupied when the luncheon began.

The speeches were full of fire and charm. Pledges totaling more than \$10,000 were offered to carry on the work of the Union in the western states.

The toastmistress, Mrs. W. I. Thomas, of Chicago, declared it only natural that Americans should insist that once in four years in Chicago there should be some re-affirmation of democracy. "In 1912," Mrs. Thomas said, "Chicago saw the birth of one new national party. In 1916, Chicago is witnessing the birth of the most significant movement that has ever been put on foot in the world."

Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, of New York, made a witty and original speech. "In the very primitive

tribes," she said, "the women talked a language all their own. It was a language that they handed down and was used only among women and was entirely unintelligible to the men, and that is the language we have been talking all these years. But last night that tongue of flame, Harriot Stanton Blatch, talked to the men in their own language."

Mrs. W. D. Ascoug, chairman of the Congressional Union in Connecticut, explained in her clear and brilliant manner the power of the woman's vote and the economy of working for national enfranchisement by an amendment to the United States constitution.

Crystal Eastman, reviewing the almost incredibly swift progress of the national suffrage movement, concluded, "I remember so well the summer when the great idea of appealing to the women voters of the west became the policy of the Congressional Union, became the subject-matter of speeches, became our daily inspiration. Then new blood, new spirit, new life flowed into the suffrage movement. We would go to the women of the west and appeal to them to sacrifice local interests for once in behalf of our liberty. And now what has happened? Two short years, and even that stronghold of oratory has been taken from us. Why? Because the hope has been realized,—the dream, the vision has come true. You

enemy. If the individual who withholds your rights wishes for your friendship instead of your antagonism, he has but to confer that which is yours. (Applause.) In other words, he has got to cease behaving in a wrongful fashion and behave in a rightful fashion, and our antagonism will cease. There is no sense in being friendly to a bad-acting person. (Applause.) This is not theory, because we have tried it. Friendship and conciliation have got us nothing nationally speaking,—nothing from either political party. It is policy, then, it is tactics, and it is good psychology to take another tack. The moment they are tired of our enmity they have the power to put it to an end. (Applause.) It is not as though we were being mean to a poor little fellow who did not have the chance to do otherwise! That would not be tolerable. But they have the power. They say they have the will. Then why not crystallize that will, if they are sincere, into action?"

Before the convention closed, Mrs. William Kent was called upon to speak. "I will say just one word of personal responsibility," she said. "Here in this wonderful convention, the glow that comes from companionship, from the uniting of many of us together in this wonderful work, is inspiring; but we must remember that our personal responsibility is at the polls where we will not have anyone else in

them. Just as the last anti-suffragist was declaring that there was no popular demand for woman suffrage, the doors of the convention hall burst open and the entire suffrage parade, which had marched down Michigan Avenue in the teeth of a cold wind and driving rain, marched into the building, wet through and glowing with enthusiasm. On and on they came into the immense hall, the hundreds growing to thousands; and as the anti-suffrage speakers sat down and Miss Anne Martin, as chairman of the Woman's Party, came to the platform, the whole assembly cheered.

Miss Martin, very tersely, put before the members of the convention the desire of the Woman's Party that the Republicans gathered in Chicago use all their power with their representatives in Congress, although not now in the majority party, to assist the passage of the suffrage amendment at this session.

"Even if you are successful at the polls next November, a Republican Congress would probably not meet at Washington until December, 1917, and certainly not before April, 1917," she said. "In the meantime a Congress is now in session and it is this Congress which should do justice to the women of the United States."

Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch



"Pure Pluck"

Suffrage Procession, Chicago, June 7, 1916

women voters have got together in thousands, have organized and pledged yourselves to our service. It is unbelievable, friends, but it is true; and it is the greatest, the most thrilling, the most idealistic moment in the whole suffrage movement."

Miss Helen Keller, "the inheritor of all of life and of all the ages have brought to us," as the chairman named her, made a deep and moving speech declaring for the complete liberty of womanhood. "Dear friends and Woman's Party," she said sweetly, "I take your hand and wish you God speed. May your words and deeds help this dear old world of ours on its way to a nobler, freer, juster civilization."

"I think I will begin by putting my hat in the ring," said Inez Milholland Boissevain, tossing it on the table.

"The Woman's Party," she went on, "is not organized in opposition to men, or men politicians. It is organized in opposition only to that dominant political party who, having the power to enfranchise women, withhold themselves from action. (Applause) Suffrage for women is a gift of no one to confer. It is a right! It belongs to us and no one has the right to withhold it. Those who withhold rights, whether they be property rights or spiritual rights—rights of any sort—from any other set of human beings, we do not deal with as friends but as enemies,—sometimes we call them bandits. There is nothing to be gained by trying to avoid antagonizing your

the room with us while we vote, where we will not have the contagion of enthusiasm. We know we have power. We have the vote in our hands. Power that is not directed, that does not have responsibility, is a very dangerous thing. I hope every one of us is going to feel that very serious, solemn personal obligation in this matter. We believe in the Woman's Party; that *suffrage first* is a great slogan; that justice to women is the issue of prime importance in this country. Therefore we have come to our voting with a great sense of responsibility, with a feeling with which the young Samuel arose when he heard his name called in the night and said, 'Here am I.'"

THE Woman's Party, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, sent representatives to speak before the resolutions committee of both the Republican and Progressive conventions.

Nothing could have been more dramatic than the hearing before the Republican convention, held in the vast Coliseum. The Republican committee on resolutions sat on the convention platform; speakers representing various popular causes stood on the platform before them. Groups of interested people gathered at the back of the platform, but the enormous convention hall was absolutely empty.

Representatives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association addressed the committee on woman suffrage first, the anti-suffragists following

and Miss Mabel Vernon told of the strength of the demand throughout the voting states for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment.

The hearing of the Woman's Party before the Progressive Convention was held at eight o'clock the same evening in the south parlor of the Auditorium Hotel, the headquarters of the Progressive party.

Miss Anne Martin, chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding and Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, of California, asked the members of the Progressive party also to help secure, as far as they could, the passage of a federal suffrage amendment through Congress.

Miss Alice Carpenter, of New York, a member of the Progressive party, urged the committee to incorporate a plank advocating the federal suffrage amendment and its passage at this session. The Progressive committee listened with extraordinary kindness and interest to the presentation of the case for the federal amendment and gave an ovation to their own party member, Miss Carpenter.

The representatives of the Woman's Party delegated to speak before the Democratic convention went, at the close of the week, accompanied by a score of other members, to St. Louis where the Democratic convention was to open on June 14. The delegation included Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union, and Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the Woman's Party.

Woman's Party is Made Up of Voters Wise in Politics

By Ida M. Tarbell

LET there be no underestimating by women or men of that newest of political organizations—the Woman's Party. It sailed into port here last night, the purple and white and yellow banners standing straight out to the wind, and such a landing as it made. In all this frantic uncertainty it is the one clean, orderly definite piece of work I have seen done. It knows exactly what it wants. Moreover, it knows its power.

For many weeks the women of the Congressional Union have been working to this end—a party of women voters, officered only by women who vote; its regular and active membership made up of women who vote; its slogan "Suffrage first;" its immediate object the passing the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

Last night they crystallized into a permanent organization all their planning and their thought. It was as clean and complete a bit of organization as I ever saw carried out. It did not matter a bit in the general smoothness of the effect that the permanent chairman was never elected; that after passing a motion that the nominations be closed the nominee slated Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada, to take her post. She came in on schedule time and there was no doubt from the minute she lifted the gavel that she was all right.

The temper and the tone of the gathering was something new in suffrage meetings. It was an earnestly confident body of women. They put their cause straight from the shoulder. "There are eleven full suffrage states. There are 3,000,000 women voters. We control ninety-one electoral votes. That, furthermore, is power. It is ours, not yours. We are going to use it for women, the women who have not the vote. We pledge ourselves henceforth to vote for the defeat of every party and each man who does not support the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

"Good Lord!" said an interested and entirely non-partisan gentleman who sat beside me. "Good Lord! they'll play the devil if they stick to that!" * * *

Not even the most obdurate of the anti-suffragists could have heard Mrs. Blatch last night without being moved. She has been so long a warrior for votes for women that to see her stand at last before a national body of woman voters, to find herself addressing a group which actually holds the political balance of power in a Presidential election, if it can be swung solidly—sure it stirred your blood.

It was Mrs. Blatch alone who came anywhere near putting into the meeting an emotional sense of the many things they have undertaken. As a whole it lacked fire—but it had several other things more important and without which the biggest flame would die out. One of these is the fresh blood. The work has fallen on a few tired and true old souls who, much as they are respected and loved, could not fit their weapons to the day.

THE women who make the Woman's Party are not campaigners for suffrage—they are women who have the suffrage—some of them were born to it. They talk in terms of politics; work with political weapons; they know the game; they like it, and they are not afraid to play it. Take a woman like Miss Martin, of Nevada, or Mrs. Mackrille, of California—there are few men who understand better just "how it is done." They have made it their business to find out by weeks of observation and lobbying in Washington and in their own states.

They told the audience just why and how their beloved amendment had been sidetracked. They proved by the keenest analysis just what they could do if the voting women of the country will stand solid. It is very refreshing to hear all this instead of the old self-pity and talk of slavery. That is all forgotten. They are too busy with the game. As far as the vote is concerned they have it—and cannot



St. Louis Republic, June 14, 1916

pity themselves for lack of it. They do not use the word "slave" at all. Possibly they see the humor of speaking of those who have the time, the means and the opportunity to fight for what they want, as slaves.

They have learned too that causes are won by organization, steadiness of purpose, patience, and they have put all of this into the forming of their new party. It looks to me as if it would, one thing alone is lacking—a little more flame, a little more spirit of self-sacrifice. It is for the other woman—the woman who has not what we have—until she has it, nothing else counts. But it is difficult to play politics—and this is a big political move—and at the same time keep the might of the crusader.

There are signs today of the effects of the bold and cleanly put challenge. Senator Harding, of Ohio, presented himself at the headquarters and conferred with their platform committee. The rank and file were jubilant. They dare not refuse to give us our plank, the young and enthusiastic say. "As that plank demands—not asks—that the Republican Party pledge itself to the Susan B. Anthony amendment there may be a doubt. "If they don't heed you, what will you do?" I asked Mrs. Lillian Kerr, of Colorado.

"Hold them responsible—defeat them," was the firm reply.

That is what they are doing with the Democrats, with Mr. Wilson, holding them responsible for the failure to pass the amendment on which they have set their hearts. If the 3,000,000 could be persuaded to stand for this policy it is known what would happen. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont said last night when she read the call for the convention: "No man could be elected against whom 3,000,000 votes were turned and there is no man who would not free the slave states," (as Mrs. Belmont took her joy in characterizing the states which have not adopted suffrage), "if he knew he would lose 3,000,000 votes if he didn't do it.—*New York World*, June 7, 1916.

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Organized Women Dramatic Phase in Political Flurry

By Ida M. Tarbell

NOTHING of the many things happening in the city of Chicago this week equals in dramatic interest the crystallization that is going on in the ranks of organized women. For the women themselves the drama has moments of deep and real pathos, and it has too a touch of tragedy. There is plenty of comedy marking its development, but it is the men, not the women, who are the victims. Never have I seen gentlemen pass so quickly from amused and interested confidence to puzzled and irritated humility—or plain scare—as at the meeting on Tuesday night.

The new Woman's Party had permitted representation of five different political parties to appear before them and briefly present their various claims to the suffrage of the women. "We do not ask you here to tell us what we can do

Comments of

for your parties, but what your parties can do for us." Miss Martin told the speakers in a tone of exultant sweetness which sent a cheer from shore to shore of the human sea that filled the house.

There were at least two unusually mobile faces among the gentlemen. Victor Murdock, who spoke for the Progressives, carries a face like an open book, and he makes a point of keeping it open. It was a gay page at the start, but a rueful one at the end. Those of the gentlemen who had not been too long in politics to learn from that which happens to them, must have sensed several things before the meeting was over.

One very important thing was that they faced a body of women who can follow more understandingly and sympathetically a Socialist like Allan Benson in spite of his flaunting them and their support to their faces, than they can an old fashioned Republican like John Hays Hammond.

"Votes don't matter," Benson shouted at them; "nothing but education matters. Women, like men, don't know how to vote. Nevertheless, if you have nothing but ignorance you have a right to contribute that. As for the Socialists, we shall continue to vote for suffrage, as we always have done, if no women vote for us."

Much as they gasped at Benson's defiance of their "power," they took it like sports, and sent him to his seat with rounds of cheers and long waving of their lovely banners. (They have a wonderful eye for color, these new politicians.)

But when Mr. Hammond—confident and bland—assured them the Republican party offered them protection from invaders, they jeered at him. He did not understand they are their own protectors and war scares are not going to stampede them.

Another thing that the gentlemen must have noticed—used as they are to the same game—and that was, that no amount of eloquence made the faintest scratch on the rock-ribbed determination of the women. The one and only thing they wanted to know, so the women told the men after they had gone through their ordeals, was whether or no they proposed to support the Susan B. Anthony amendment. That was the only possible interest they had in what the gentlemen could say. Was it "yes or no?"

They asked action—action now. The amendment is before Congress. Your representatives are in Congress. If that amendment is not passed we, representatives of 3,000,000 voters, propose to hold you personally responsible.

I am not sure that it was the votes the women represent that made the men go away so rueful. I rather think it was the discovery that these women know how to play the political game—like men—and with a certain steel-like immutability, which belongs only to women. We are getting what we are in for. Women politicians—the inevitable result of women voters.—*The New York World*, June 8, 1916.

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Woman's Party Political

THE Woman's Party Convention is unique for two reasons—it is the first gathering of its kind to be held and it marks the attainment of a point in the suffrage movement where women can assert themselves positively as a political organization of influence.—*Chicago (Illinois) Examiner*, June 4, 1916.



THE "Suffs" are here in force as well, chockfull of pep and prattle, with sleeves rolled up and each prepared to do or die in battle.—*Chicago (Illinois) Herald*, June 8, 1916.

Woman's New Party May Decide Election, Says Mrs. Rinehart. Suffragist Votes in Ten States Impress Democratic Leaders

By Mary Roberts Rinehart
(Copyright, 1916.)

AND in the meantime we have a new party. "Will feminism make women masculine?" asked a young reporter of one of the leaders of the new National Woman's Party, today.

So the leader sat down and patiently explained feminism and a number of other things quite as carefully as though she had come to educate young masculine voters, instead of being the head of an organization of 4,000,000 women voters.

There is a third political party today—not the Progressives, not the Prohibitionists, not the Pacifists, or any of the other ists. It is the Woman's National Party, and it may hold in its hands the fate of the coming election. Yet, so slow is the country to realize its power, that the papers are still sending society reporters to interview the leaders.

One happened in while I was at the headquarters of the new party. She listened to much information in which I overheard the word "referendum" now and then and finally rose, looking enlightened.

"I just want to ask one question," she said. "What is the meaning of the word 'federal'?"

Yesterday a cabinet member said to one of the leaders of this new political power: "What will you women take less than the federal amendment?"

"Nothing, Mr. Secretary," was the reply.

In strange fashion the tables have turned. The Woman's Party is sitting tight and is being sought, instead of seeking. The professional politicians hardly know what to do. They are divided into two camps here, those who attempt to bully the women, and those who attempt to propitiate them.

"You are I. W. W.'s and Anarchists," said a furious Senator yesterday, and pounded a table. "You are hysterical and emotional."

And the women with 4,000,000 votes in their pockets smiled and looked less hysterical than he did.

There is an air of calm triumph about these women. Miss Anne Martin, young and very feminine, with hair that curls softly around her face and blue eyes fringed with black, is the chairman of the Woman's Party. Alice Paul, of Quaker birth and soft speech, is chairman of the Congressional Union.

The two organizations are really two halves of a whole, the one representing the women voters, the other non-voting suffragists.

I cannot see why the banding together of women in a party should have raised the furore it has. Why not? The individual long ago learned his weakness politically and economically. He banded together since the beginning of strength.

And these women are united for only one thing, an unselfish thing in the main. Those who have the vote would secure it for those who have not.

They are not working for post offices. They are not playing patronage. They are using open and clean methods, and they have power.

There is nothing pathetic about it. It is a triumphant movement. They are, as yet, neither Democrats nor Republicans. They are suffragists. But that party which enfranchises women all over the country will win their loyalty, that

strange and unswerving loyalty of women on which our social structure is built.

The Progressive vote, which defeated the Republicans in 1912 and may defeat them again, is only 1,300,000; yet these women have 4,000,000 votes.

"We are coming, Mr. President, 4,000,000 voters strong," said one of them not long ago to President Wilson.

The President grew thoughtful, and then said that he was one of those who could change his mind. He would confer with his associates and let them know.

This morning a Senator from a great western state visited the headquarters of the Woman's Party while I was there. He was profoundly serious.

"I am for you, of course," he said; and added, "Why should I not be? You can elect or defeat me." He spoke to one woman. She can do it, and he knows it.

There is a great difference between last week and this. The hotels are less crowded. There is noise, but not so much noise. There are flags and sticks instead of umbrellas and there are no shouts for "Teddy," but there is something else, a new civility, a courtesy to women, that is both western and southern, and it is hot.

Tomorrow the convention begins. As one delegate said rather forlornly to the triumphant representatives of the Woman's Party:

"We who are about to die, salute you."—*New York American*, June 14, 1916.

Women In National Politics

THE chance, or the danger, whichever it may be regarded, of any large number of women voting solidly on sex lines appears to have passed for the present. Now that the Republican national convention, "as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women," though "recognizing the right of each state to settle this question for itself," the Democrats can hardly do less.

Before doing less the Democrats had better confer with Dudley Field Malone and get his impressions about the stiffness of the stick exhibited when he and the representatives of the other men's parties came before the Woman's Party convention in Chicago last week in response to a "show us" invitation.

That convention impressed all observers as a notable example of an implacable efficiency. Those women knew exactly what they wanted and were entirely sure that they knew how to get it. With them soft words buttered no parsnips. They openly derided John Hays Hammond when he tried to take a tone somewhat paternal.

They said to the Prohibition and Socialist spokesmen: "We cannot bother with you; you have not the power to give us what we want." They said in substance to the others: "Go tell your parties that 3,000,000 women can vote for President now, and that we will do our best to see that they vote against the party that rejects our demands."

The Republican convention did not grant their exact demands. Its platform subcommittee, under the influence of the defeat of suffrage in Iowa on Tuesday, seemed in a challenging mood. But the second thought of the full committee was for "Safety first!" It granted at least a "we favor," and the convention approved.

Opinions differ whether the persuasions of the "elder statesmen" of the suffrage cause, the leaders of the National Association, or the menaces of the younger leaders of the Congressional Union were more potent. Colonel Roosevelt's maxim was applied, though one group spoke softly and the other carried the big stick. The Republican action looks like an effort to ward off the stick. Natural instincts of caution may move the Democrats to do no less.

Woman has definitely made her appearance in national politics, and not merely as a pleasing and persuasive auxiliary but as an organized force equipped with power to punish and reward, and definitely resolved to use it.—*Chicago (Illinois) Herald*, June 11, 1916.

Four Million Women Voters Are New Factor for Republicans to Consider

By U. S. Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas

THERE is a new factor to be considered in the next presidential election. That is the 4,000,000 women voters in the twelve suffrage states. These women will vote for presidential electors in November. They justly claim that the question of woman suffrage is one of the most important before the nation.

These women are thoroughly organized and they will pass judgment on each presidential candidate in the coming campaign, and it is certain that they will exercise a strong influence at the polls in the equal suffrage states.

The representatives of this organization are here. They are asking for a hearing, and should, and will, be granted one, and it is hoped their cause will be given just recognition.—*Chicago (Illinois) Examiner*, June 8, 1916.

The Demand of the Women

THE women have learned the lesson which has been driven into the consciousness of men through centuries of struggle. That lesson is that no political right can be obtained without insistent efforts to obtain it. That is why the suffrage forces in Chicago, acting through an effective organization, are exerting their influence to induce the Republican and Progressive parties to indorse their demands in their respective platforms and to pledge themselves to work for the adoption of an equal franchise constitutional amendment.

The movement is one which no party can afford to ignore. The aspiration of the women of America for the ballot is not a thing of mushroom growth. It will not be a thing of transient power. It is here to stay as one of the vital forces in our national life.

Sooner or later both the great parties will have to deal with the question of woman's participation in the work of shaping national policies, and deal with it frankly and affirmatively.

It would be well for the Republicans, as well as the Democrats, to take cognizance of this fact now and to bow gracefully to the women who are asking for an opportunity which is inseparable from the full workings of a democratic form of government. It was Lincoln who said that this republic cannot endure half free and half slave. It may be said with equal force, and for precisely the reasons which actuated Lincoln's epigram, that this republic cannot exist half-enfranchised and half-disfranchised.—*New York Evening Mail*, June 7, 1916.

Good and Sufficient Reason

MEN representing the suffrage states in Washington have appealed to the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee against the action of that body in refusing to report out the Susan B. Anthony amendment, upon the ground, recognized by persons who live by politics as just and sufficient, that it will make their re-election difficult if not impossible.

If there is any hope for the Susan B. Anthony amendment seeing the light of day at this session of Congress, it lies in the ability of the women to convince the men who desire their votes that there will be no support for those who connive with the burial tactics of the Judiciary Committee. Belief in the justice of the demand of women for the ballot will be materially strengthened if it can be made to run hand in hand with votes. It will never be sufficiently strong to succeed in any other way.—*Evanston (Illinois) News Index*, June 2, 1916.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch to the Woman's Party Convention

Chicago, June 6, 1916

WOMEN of the equal suffrage states: the speakers who have been addressing you have spoken to you largely as if you were not voters.

Now I know better. You are already enfranchised women with the vote in your pocket, and it is to you with votes in your pockets that I wish to speak.

Women, you have been tremendously polite; you have applauded nearly all the speakers! You have called them all up to make their prettiest bow. But now, fellow voters, you and I want to get down to the actual situation. I am a Democrat, and it is as a follower of Democracy that I want to say to the Democratic women in this audience; I want to say to the Republican women in this audience; to the Progressive women, to the Prohibition women and to the Socialist women, that we stand in this year, 1916, for no political party!

To speak first to you, gentlemen of the minority parties;—of the Socialist party and of the Prohibition party,—we cannot of course stand for you because you have no power to give us what we want.

Mr. Malone tells us to be patient and polite. Good Heavens, we have been patient and polite! We have got nothing by being polite. It was not until we began to respect ourselves (cheers)—it was not until we felt in our very souls that democracy for women was as great as democracy for men (applause)—that things began to move! Polite! Why, we have gone with perfect politeness to the President of the United States, again and again; and what have we received?

As we were returning to the East from our mission in the western states, we opened our paper one morning and read that the President of the United States was sending Secretary Lane to South Dakota to receive into citizenship one hundred and eighty-six Sioux Indians, every man of whom will have the right to vote against us when our referendum comes in that state. One hundred and eighty-six Indians received into the United States Constitution, and Mr. Wilson dares to say to us that our question is a local question,—a question for each separate state to determine!

Now when we went to the West, we went with an appeal to the voting women of the West to help the disfranchised women of the East. We went to ask the women to use their political power for us, just as men have used it again and again in history to lift up disfranchised men.

We went to the West with our message, and lo, what did we get in the West? We received in state after state assurances from the enfranchised women that they too, not being written into the United States Constitution as are the men of their states, are not fully enfranchised.

Has the President of the United States, one of our greatest students of constitutional history and law, has he considered that fact?

Oh, how nicely all you gentlemen have tucked yourselves into the United States Constitution! Article V guarantees you a republican form of government. Under the XIVth amendment you men of every race, of every color, are protected;

but the women of Illinois, the women of California, the women of all the suffrage states, do they stand in any such safe position? (Cries of "No! no!")

No! and I found that all over those western states. You know that you were not equal, that your men, that any man in Illinois, in any suffrage state, is free to go into any state; and as soon as he qualifies by a short residence, he becomes a voter. But let a woman of Illinois go to Massachusetts, go to New York, to any of thirty-six states in our Union and she finds herself classed with the idiot, the insane, the pauper. Has President Wilson considered that?

Every Illinois man is free to marry a foreign born woman, a whole string of them (laughter) if he marries them in succession. Is he disqualified as a voter? No! Is his citizenship taken away from him? No!—but let an Illinois woman dare to marry a foreigner and she not only loses

the present time. I know that the party in power today, the dominant party,—my party,—controls the White House, controls the Senate and controls the House of Representatives; and you know what that means. They control every committee in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. They determine legislation. Now you and I are voters in the suffrage states, controlling ninety-one of the electoral votes, controlling one-fourth of the United States Senate and one-sixth of the House of Representatives. Are we going to sleep? Are we going to sentimentalize? Are we going to run after this party or that party? Or are we going to stand for the biggest principle that any group of enfranchised people have ever been called upon to stand for?

Women, let us push parties aside! Let us register a vow to stand for this great principle, and make every party clearly understand that we are against that party which, having the power, does not confer national enfranchisement upon the women just as upon the men.

We are giving our allegiance to no party; we are threatening no party; we are giving the dominant party the chance of its life.

If the Democratic party will but rise to its opportunity of enfranchising women, they will write their name in the hearts of four million women, a name which cannot be erased before November, 1916.

In order to get what I have spent my life trying to win in New York—in order to gain political enfranchisement, I have given up my residence in the East and have gone to the West, to Kansas, intending to help enfranchise the women of this whole nation. I believe so thoroughly that just at this moment, in this tremendous crisis of the world, that nothing is more important than to strike a blow for true democracy, for the big principle of self government, that I will stand,—and I am sure you will stand,—placing the question of self-government of one-half of the people of our nation as the supreme question of the moment. (Applause.) Prompted by that belief in self-government, by that devotion to true democracy, I say that though I am, by inheritance, by conviction, of the Democratic party, still I will vote in Kansas against that party, if it



Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Kansas, with Miss Ella Riegel, Pennsylvania
at the Woman's Party Convention, Chicago

her vote, she is turned into something she cannot possibly be, an alien! Does President Wilson realize that? (Cheers and applause.)

These are not dreams, they are reality. What can we women do to meet that reality? Now I am talking to you as one voter to another voter; to a whole convention of women voters. Women, we can do what men have done all through history,—use our political power! Oh, we need not make threats. We have got the power, the vote. Use it to elevate the disfranchised women of the South and East, and to elevate ourselves, to write ourselves into the national constitution, just as men have written themselves into the national constitution.

Now I speak to you as a Democrat. I know something of political history. I know that we have never had a greater instance of the control over legislation by the party in power than at

does not, before November, do full justice to our federal amendment now before Congress. More than that, I stand ready to get a group of women about me who will go forth over the suffrage states with this one thought in our minds,—we will deliver against the party that blocks the progress of women, 500,000 votes. I intend to go into the West; I intend to use there every bit of energy and strength I have, to advance this cause of ours. I intend to go into the West and appeal to every last woman to stand by the women of the East, to stand by themselves, to make this nation at least a true and great democracy. Women, you voters from every state, will you join with us; will you come? (Applause and cries of "Yes! Yes!") Will you make every party feel that you stand first by the women of our nation? (Long, continued applause).

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Joy L. Webster
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Contributions toward \$200,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

THE money collected and spent in the effort to secure federal suffrage action has passed the \$150,000 mark. We are now bending all our energies to raise \$200,000—for favorable action in the present Congress!

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Membership fees	236.75
Collection	74.77

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Total collected through June 12, 1916..... \$150,610.00

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Total through June 10th secured by members 3,115

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